EUROPE.

POPULATION, CRIME, AND PAUPERISM.

From an Oceanional Correspondent. LONDON, August 23, 1859. A Blue Book, headed "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom is each of the last fifteen years from 1844 to 1858," was presented to both

Houses of Parliament during the last session. Dry as the figures, arrayed in the close columns of the official print, may look, they contain, in fact, more valuable contributions to the history of the national movement than volumes of rhetorical claptrap and political gossip. The first item tost calls for our attention, is the population tables, but, strange to say, the figures relating to the movement of the pepulation of Ireland during the fifteen years are altogether omitted. The Scotch table shows but feeble oscillations which we shall not dwell upon. The following is an account of the population movement in England and Wales:

Years Eestim'd Popula'	n. Birthe.	Deaths.	Marriages
Tears Besting of Charles	540.763	556,950	152,249
104416 540,000	543.521	349,566	143,743
1845 17 721,000	572 625	590,315	145.664
184616,925,000		429,304	135 //45
1847 17,132,600	539,965	399 800	138,290
1848 17,340,400	563,459		
184917,582,000	578,159	440,853	141 883
1850 17,764,600	593,422	368,366	154,788
1851 17,583 000	615,865	395,174	154,200
1862 18 265,000	624 171	407.938	258,439
1004 10 6/3 //00	612,391	421,097	164 520
1853 18,443,000	634,500	433,239	159,343
185418,618,660		426,242	151,774
1855 18,747,600	635,123		
188619,645,000	657.704 -	391 369	159,262
185719,305,000	663,071	4)9,815	159,097
185819,523,000	655.627	450,018	154,500
Took		L-41 4-11-	men mlane
Face to face wit	h this popu	region rapid	we prace

the statements respecting crime and pauperism of

England	and Wales:			-
	COMMITTE	D FOR TRIAL.		Con-
Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	victed.
1844	21,549	4 993	26,542	18,919
1840	19.341	4.962	24,303	17,402
1846	19 850	5.257	25,167	13,144
1847	\$2,903	5,950	28,883	21,542
1848	94 500	5,763	30,849	22 900
1848	99 415	5,401	27,816	21,001
1849		5,265	26.113	20,537
1850	***** 21,040	5.509	27.960	21,579
1851	22.391	5,625	27.5 0	21,364
1652	***** 21,889		27.057	2) 756
1855	20,670	6,178		23 047
1854	24,140	6,636	29,359	
1860	19,890	6,082	25,972	19,971
1856	15 425	4,012	19,437	14,734
1857	15,970	4,299	20,269	15,807
1858	13 865	3 990	17,855	13,246
			4- 41	

The tabular statement relating to the number paupers (exclusive of vagrants) in receipt of relief in the several unions and parishes under Boards of Guardians in England and Wales, begins with the

Years.	W-4-1-6	Paupers.	Years.	Total of Paupers
1950	THE RESERVE	920 545	1850	
1922		RS4, 424	1857	

By comparing these three tables of population, erime and pauperism, it will be found that from 1844 to 1845 crime grew faster than population, while pauperism from 1849 to 1858 remained almost stationary, despite the enormous changes worked during that interval in the state of British society. Three great facts mark the decennial period of 1849-1858-facts which would almost justify us in comparing that period to the most illustrious epochs of the 16th century. The cora laws had been re-pealed, the gold fields discovered, and an immense emigration had taken place. There were, besides, other circumstances which gave a new start to industry and commerce From revolutionary convulsions, Europe had turned to an industrial mania. The conquest of the Punjaub, and then the Russian war the Asiatic wars, had made accessible markets till then almost unknown. Finally, the United States' import of British produce had developed itself in dimensions not even suspected ten years before. The whole market of the world had expanded and seemed to have doubled or trebled its panceu and seemed to have doubled of trebled its powers of absorption. And with all this, during this memorable decennial epoch, the stationary million of English paupers is diminished only by 26,233 individuals. If we compare the years 1853 and 1858, it has even increased by 109,364.

There must be something rotten in the very core of a social system which increases its wealth without diminishing its misery, and increases in crimes even more rapidly than in numbers. It is true enough that, if we compare the year 1855 with the preceding years, there seems to have occurred a ensible decrease of crime from 1855 to 1858. The total number of people committed for trial, which in 1854 amounted to 29,359, had sunk down to 17.855 in 1858; and the number of convicted had also greatly fallen off, if not quite in the same This apparent decrease of crime, however, since 1854, is to be exclusively attributed to some technical changes in British jurisdiction; to the Juvenile Offenders' act in the first instance, and, in the second instance, to the operation of the Criminal Justice act of 1855, which authorizes the Police Magistrates to pass sentences for short periods, with the consent of the prisoners. Viola-tions of the law are generally the offspring of mons of the law are generally the dispring of economical sgencies beyond the control of the leg-islator, but, as the working of the Juvenile Offend-ers act testifies, it depends to some degree on official society to stamp certain violations of its rules as crimes or as transgressions only. This difference of nomenclature, so far from being indifferent decides on the fate of thousands of men. and the moral tone of society. Law itself may not only punish crime, but improvise it, and the law of professional lawyers is very apt to work in this direction. Thus, it has been justly remarked by an eminent historian, that the Catholic clergy of the medieval times, with its dark views of human nature, introduced by its influence into criminal legislation, has created more crimes than forgiven

Strange to say, the only part of the United King-Strange to say, the only part of the Chied Kingdom in which crime has seriously decreased, say by 50, and even by 75 per cent, is Ireland. How can we harmonize this fact with the public-opinion along of England, according to which Irish nature, instead of British misrule, is responsible for Irish abortcomings? It is, sgain, no act on the part of the British ruler, but simply the consequence of a famine, an exodus, and a general combination of cir commences favorable to the demand for Irish labor, that has worked this happy change in Irish nature. However that may be, the significance of the following tabular statements cannot be misunder-

1	CRIMES IN IREL	AND.	
COMN	ITTED FOR TRIAL-	1000	Con-
Years. Mal		Total.	wieted
184414,7	99 4,649	19,448	8,04
1845 12,8	07 3.689	16,696	7,10
184614.2	04 4,258	18,492	8,6%
1847		51,209	15,233
1848 20,7		58,522	18,20
1849		41,989	21, 20
1850 22,6		31.326	17,100
1851 17.3		24.684	14,37
1851		17,678	10.45
185212,4		15,144	8.714
1853 10,2		11,708	7,050
1854 7.9		9.012	5.22
1855 6,0		7,699	4 02
1856 5,0		7,210	5 92
1857 5,4		6,366	3,35
1858 4,7	N. T.		77.877.77
11,-	PAUTERS IN IRE	LAND.	-
No. of	Pau-	No. of	Pau
Years. Parishes.	pera. Years.	Pariabea.	pers
1849880	82,357 1854		78,93
1850880	79,031 1855		79,38
1851881	76 ,906 1856	**** 803	79,975
1852	73.111 1857		79,217
1652 862	75, 437 1858		79,120

It is to be regretted that the emigration table does not specify the different parts of the United Kingdom, from which the movement started, and the ratio in which each part has contributed to the general result. From the table, such as it is, it will be inferred, that from 1844 to 1847, the emigration to the British North American Colonies bade fair to approximate, if not to outstrip the emigration. igration to the United States. From 1848, howver, the emigration to British North America settles down into a mere appendage of the emigration to the United States. On the other hand, British emigration to Australia and New-Zesland is developing itself during the 15 years from 1844 to 1858 in rapid strides. While the emigration to the North American Colonies reaches its climax in 1847, and that to the United States in 1851, the emigration to Australia and New-Zealand stands on its apogee in 1853. From that time down to emigrants, the total number of which in 1833 had ascended to 368,784, being brought down, in 1858 to 113,972, or by more than 75 per cent. The following is the table alluded to:

NUMBER OF AMIC	TARIOUS			
To the N. A.	To the	Aastrelie and		Total
Coholes.	U. B.	New Zeland.		70,686
1844 22.924	43,650	2,129	1,873	
1840 31.8/3	58.508	130	2,580	93 501
246 43 439	82.259	2.347	1.825	159,85
847)(9,680	142,154	4 549	1.427	258 270
	128 237	23,904	4.587	248,688
848 31,065	219 450	32,191	6.490	200.43
1649 41.267			8.775	290 \$4
850 32 961	223,678	16,037		205.95
1857 42 665	257,557	21,532	4,472	
852 \$2,878	244 261	87,583	3,749	381 76
*53 54,552	230,885	61,401	3,129	329.97
854 43,761	193 (65	13.237	3,596	323.42
	105.414	52,309	3,118	176.87
Committee of the Commit	111 537	44 584	3 755	171.55
1816 16,578	126,905	61 248	5 721	212,87
8 97 21,601	3.400, 35110	NA. 40.00	5,257	113.97

LITERATURE IN FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent PARIS, Aug. 25, 1859.

The Germans alone have set over in new words the gems of Shakespeare's thought, and preserved nearly their first brilliancy. The attempts of other peoples in this kind mostly provoke application of the Italian proverb, Traduttore è traditore; if they be French attempts, they provoke the foregone conclusion that they must be ridiculously bad. It is possible that we of the English tongue lack semewhat of modesty, not to say of justice, in such condemnation. We are ready to believe, what we are always saying to each other, that the French language offers a peculiarly thin and unpropitious soil for the transplanted products of foreign genius. We forget two facts, or overlook them: One is, that no one has yet succeeded in bringing La Fontaine, or Beranger, or Molière over into English, alive; another is, that the translations of English poems into French, bad as they may be, are only just half as bad as our translation of them back again into English. Now, it is, for most of us, our retranslation that we laugh at, while we fancy that we are laughing at the translation of those others. A gentleman's gentleman is a very imperfect reproduction of his master, but his imitator The often-quoted classification of violinists is analogous: There are those who play well, those who play badly, and those who do not play at all.

Didebury, who assures me that he "reads French

as well as he does English, though he does not "speak it" [I ought, in justice to Didsbury, say that he does not read English well], is not aware that just because he does not speak French like a Frenchman he cannot read French like a French-

A great many years, almost half my life, ago, sat in class and tollowed, word by word, line by line, Professor Longfellow's exquisitely nice or a translation of Moliere's Misanthrope. No offense to his brother poet and successor, but I doubt whether so good a translation has been made since. That was twenty years ago-Heaven help us-how life goes by! A few weeks ago I sat in the orchestra of the Theatre Français, a French friend by the side of me, listening to and watching Le Misanthrope. The actors enunciated every word of it so distinctly that I had no difficulty in following them and, dictionarily and commentarily, understanding every word of it. But it was painfully evident from the ah's, and la's, and c'est ca's, and biens, and tres biens of my collateral friend that he was hearing and seeing a quite other Misanthrope than the one offered to my foreign eyes and ears. Yet I had Longfellow's translation, illustrated and illumin-ated, so to speak, by the excellent actors and per-

To go back to the starting point of this rambling talk, the first volume of François Victor Hugo's "Ocurres Completes de W. Shakespeare." It con-tains, beside prefatory matter and notes, a version of the First Hamlet, from the text of the quarto copy, discovered in 1825, and now in possession of the Duke of Devonsbire, and of the Second Ham-let—the Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, we all know—

printed in 1604.

If the French cannot understand Shakespeare, they deserve, at least, some credit for their perse vering study of him. Letourneur, Laroche, Francisque Michel, and the collaborateurs of the so-called Guizot's version had already given translations of his complete dramatic works, each of which has passed beyond its first edition. Emile Deschamps, Paul Meurice, and others had already given translations of one or more dramas. I say nothing of Ducis, who brought as much of Shakespeare as a French audience at the close of the last century could bear on the stage, and really did more (with Talma's belp) than Letourneur to make him known in France. The Shakespeare whom Letourneur dared present to the French of the eighteenth century bears only as much resemblance to the Shakespeare who presented himself at the Globe Thester, as a Ferjee Islander presented at the Court of Louis XV., his robust proportions and free movement and exuberant gestures disguised and restrained by a court dress, might have borne to a Feejee Islander at home. The first interpreter of Shakespeare was as much an apologist as a dragoman, and his version has served as a sort of model to his successors. They have, successively improved upon it, but none of them dared to present Shakespeare in all his native, naked barbarism. This was not the fault of Le-tourneur or Laroche, or Michel or Guizot. A literal translation of Shakespeare only became possible after the literary movement of 1830, and when. after a severe struggle, the revolution had triumphed in letters as well as in politics, and language was freed from the old fetters of clas-sicism. And by whom could the task of such a translation be more fitly undertaken than by the con of the foremost chief in that literary revolution,

his way from the barricades to the Academy! Young Hugo has had and used several other advantages over the preceding translators, the chief of which is that, a voluntary companion in his father's long exile, he has had opportunity of famil-iarizing himself with English habits of thought, language, and external manners. The consequence is that this French Hamlet bears as close a likeness to the English original as the dictionary will permit, and a striking spiritus! resemblance with which the dictionary has little to do. The author first translated himself into English conditions, and has so been able to bring Hamlet back with him into French. He differs from those who have gone be fore him over the same ground in this, that he seeks to bring his countrymen up to Shakespeare, and not to adapt Shakespeare down to them. ecienticus fidelity to the original is his rare and distinguishing merit. Matter having solider claims than manter, he devotes his first service to the former; he does not attempt to reproduce the metrical form of the original, but by an ingenious arrange-ment of words, that, so far as I can presume to decide, never degenerates into "ingenuosity," he indicates the separate lines, and suggests, as it were,

of Victor Hugo, who may be said to

a sort of echo of the rhythm of the original. The introductory pages of the volume cannot be commended to an English reader. There M. Hugo is tout ce qu'il y a de plus Français. He persists in calling Shakespeare William, and, for short, Will, in a way that might be pardonable for an academician, but that is without excuse from the pen of M. Hugo. How would be like it, to hear his honored Of the appended notes these two favorable observations may be made: They are brief, and throw as little darkness on the text as the notes of any other commentator. This volume was published some months ago, and has already been followed by two others, each containing two plays. As a diffi-cult work well done thus far, and as a new proof of the steadily growing interest taken by the French in the great English poet, I thought them worth mention. I may note, in this connection, a carefully and wittingly written appreciation of your townsman, Mr. White's Shakespeare's Scholar, that sppeared some while ago in the Rerue des Deuz

Char es Hugo, the poet's other son, has lately published a novel entitled La Boheme Dorce. It is an extravagant story of a mother's affection for her child. The maternal sentiment is exaggerated up to what some of the French call the sublime-what when it really exists, in nature, we call the insane. To highten the effect of this one bright point, the rest of the poor woman's picture is done in most somber colors. She sells her person to the first

out one are degraded and defiled, to highten and purify this one by contrast. That is M. Hugo's manner as artist. The one virtue, being greatly cubraced by the thousand crimes 'rehabilitates the subject. That is M. Hugo's theory as moralist. He belongs to the rehabilitating school where a sinner with one glaring virtue is put at the head of the class and carries off all the premiums for-

merly reserved for well-behaved saints.

The book is not all bad. Not withst Not withstanding the character of the heroine, there is no undressing vice rag by rag. The plot of the story is ingenious except at the corclusion, where suicides and murders are rather too much huddled, without reference

to poetical or criminal justice.

To the romance the author annexes an explanatory, dedicatory, and anecdotical article or essay. aderessed to his mother, which is chiefly interesting for the glimpses it gives of the way of life the exiled Hugo family. "In spite of England," he says, "they all more or less remain the "incorrigible Parisians they were when they in"habited the house in the Rue de la Tour d'Au"vergne, and looked down upon the houses and
"monuments of the great, faccinating city, prostituted like Babylon, holy as Jerusalem, eternal as Reme-the cradle of the Convention and the "Bal de l'Opera, of revolutions and vaudevilles." This was written before the amnesty. The fre quent question for the past week is, will Victor Hugo take advantage of it? His new poem, La Legende des Siecles, announced for publication early next month, would give to his return a sort of tri-

umphal grace.
I should not quit the Hugo family without mention of Augusto Vacquerie, so closely connected with it by various ties. His brother Charles married Hugo's only daughter, Leopoldini. The tragic death of the young couple in 1843 is a frequent theme in Les Contemplations of the bereaved father. Auguste Vacquerie has published lately a number of half legendary, half historical articles on the Isle of Jersey—in which fact and fancy and reflec-tion are most agreeably mingled. It is to be hoped that they are, what they have the air of being, parts of a larger work in preparation. His last dramatic production, Sourent homme rarie, has obtained great success at the Theater Français. It is a hight, airy little comedy in verse, not overburdened with sentiments nor overstarched with morality. The author has no higher aim than the innocent intellectual amusement of his audience—the proper

purpose of acted comedy—and reaches it.
In the department of historical literature, there has appeared this month a book of solid worth, en-Les Juifs en France, en Italie et en Espagna. The author, M. Bedarride, is an Israelite lawyer. The best qualities of his nationality and profession appear in this result of his zealous, persevering, and iscriminating researches into the condition of his copie from their dispersion up to the present time. He has been more intent on preparing than on ending the case. He began the serious study of pleading the case. He began the serious solly of his subject more than thirty years ago, and now presents the chronicle of facts thus collected. Their arrangement is so beautifully clear and logically proportioned as, apart from the intrinsic interest of many of them, to relieve the ordinary dryness of chronicle, and to naturally an, gest to the reader's mind the arguments and reflections with which the author might have swelled the volume. A long appendix at its close is filled with illustrative and justificative notes and references, that assure the respect for the erudition and the confidence in the magistral impartiality of the author, which a perusal of the body of the work has in-

spired.

M. Bedarride's investigations into the state of the French, Italian and Spanish Jews have been chiefly directed to their relations with legislation, literature and commerce. With their domesti manners, and the picturesque side generally of their sad history during the dark and middle ages, which enlightened Christian nations prolonged for them down to the nineteenth century, he has little

Cubically and numerically considered, as Didsbury would say, M. Capefigue's works are among the greatest of modern literature. As long ago as 1851, he had already written 57 volumes, mostly on serious historical themes. The delivery of that year was four volumes in Svo. on the First Four Ages of the Christian Church. Since then he has sunk to 18mos, and painted women. Any time for a year past the Pompadour and Du Barry, in meretricously ornamented covers, have been displayed in Amyot's window, in the Rue de la Paix. Having brought the Muse of History down to such company, M. Capefigui sets her to whitewashing with very indifferent success. He has just added to the eulogistic biographies of the above-named females, Mademoiselle de la l'allière et les l'avorites des trois Ages de Louis XIV. La Vallière was never as degraded as the other two, and after her early repentance led a most exemplary life, which, conquently, furnishes too little material to fill alone

M. Capefigue's volume. Lamartine has lately put forth a Life of Alexander the Great. It is not talked about. I am afraid it is not read. People are tired of hearing of Lamartine, as though it were his fault and not their's, that they once talked over much about him. The city gave him the other day a life-estate in a cottage by the Bois de Boulogne but some mem-bers of the municipality opposed the gift. It was a little before their unanimous vote of an unlimited appropriation for the August fetes, which cost the

ty, so far as is yet known, 660,000 francs. A new volume by Guizot, Trois Rois, Trois Peuples, Trois Siccles, is reannounced as in press. The tirst volume of the Campagne d'Ralie, by the her, de Bazancourt, is official military historiegra nearly ready. Perrotin has published a selection of Beranger's songs that can be read in families; ery's Monsieur August cannot.

ondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

DUELS AT HEIDELBERG.

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Aug. 16, 1859. I went the other morning with as many as sixteen Americans to see some duels. We met at 7 a. m. on the bridge which spans the Neckar, and as we saw the members of various societies go over we followed, and soon were at the late which leads up to a hotel where, in the different rooms, were the respective members of these respectable (1) societies. All was a mystery. No one knew any thing of what would occur. The students were running to and fro with swords and wearing apparel, such as fighting gauntlets, long boots, etc. About 8 o'clock a signal was given that all was ready, when the swords of each party were placed in a barn near by, where the fighting was to take place. But suddenly a policeman was seen to come in the direction of the house, when all the swords were secreted under the floor of a wood-shed, and from the hotel burried forth in hot haste the two parties (ready for the fight), accompanied by their seconds and the doctors, in the direction of the woods behind the house. The remaining parties all ordered beer, coffee, soun, clears all ordered beer, coffee, soup, cigars, &c., which was to cover the whole affair in case the police should appear. I thought it was a capital scheme of the landlerd to get the police there about that time, as we were all hungry, and he made money by the operation. After all had breakfasted, the belligerent parties came sneaking back from the hills. and soon were led forth by their seconds to said barn, and the duels commenced. The combatants are well protected from injury, save their heads bare. Their right arm is wound with cloth until it is big as a man's thigh, and too heavy to hold: it is supported, when not fighting, by the seconds. The neck is also wound with cloths to the ears to protect the jugulars. The swords are about four feet long, three-fourths of an inch wide, blunt pointed, with a rough edge, being regular fencing swords. If all is ready they begin, and endeavor to cut each other only on the head or face. If the swords are bent or broken, the parties are stopped by the seconds who examine sew them up if necessary, straighten the swords, and the fighting recommences. For fifteen minutes this continues, unless one of the parties gives out, or they declare their revenge satisfied. Now and then an ear or a nose is cut off, and always more or less slashes are given across the

saw so many students what had occurred, but, as a German woman said to me, they "put their "hards before their eyes when the students go "ever the river." Seven hundred students could overpower the police in case they were inclined, and hence the dueling is allowed, as many disgusting things are elsewhere. Certainly I have never seen fighting more indicative of cowardice (if endeavors to prevent being hurt would indicate it) than in this manner of dueling with schlagers or swords.

ROMANCE OF ARISTOCRATIC SWINDLING. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PARIS, Aug. 25, 1859. During the Autums of 1858, the arrest of his Excellency Baron de Hermsdorf, formerly Privy Councilor Prussia, on the Baden-Swiss frontier, created considerable excitement in Paris, where the Baron had for some time been occupying an important position. Had it not been for the severe censorship then exercised over the press, and the desire of the French Government to remain on good terms with the Goverpment of Prussis, which did not allow anything to be published in the French papers reflecting on the royal family of Prussia, the details of the affair would

then have been laid before the public. A few days ago the statement in the papers here that the Baron de Hermsdorf and a certain Mr. Sonntsg had been tried in Prussis and condemned to four years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, revived the interest once aronsed in the Baron. I lived for some time in the house in which the Baron resided for several years, and my host, who is a considerable leser through him, related to me all the particulars in regard to the Baron, and his complicity with the Prince of Prussia in the celebrated swindling opera

The Baron de Hermsdorf was educated with the present Princes of Prussia, the idiotic King, the present Regent, and Prince Charles. He then entered the army and became the confident of the father of these Princes. Having thus become acquainted with many family secrets, and with the real meaning of the will of the old King, Hermsdorf became obnoxious to the present idiotic King, and on some pretext was

benished. The Baron de Hermsdorf went to France, established himself at Strasbourg with his family, and rough his address soon won the confidence of those with whom he came in contact. He then began to organize his gigantic scheme of Algerian Colonization, and he obtained promises of assistance from the first commercial houses of Strasbourg and Basic. To carry out this plan he went to Paris, where he was introduced to the Senstor, Baron de Heckeren through the instrumentality of Prince Charles of Prussia. He had letters from the Prince to Louis Napoleon also. then President of the Republic, by whom he was received twice. Prince Charles introduced the Baron as the friend of his youth (Jugendfreund), and requested the President to give his friend the Baron the necessary amount of land to carry out his great scheme of colonization, which was destined to do so much for Algiers.

Louis Napoleon, at that time anxious to confer all ossible favors on the royal families of Germany, promised Hermsdorf his aid, and gave orders that all facilities should be afforded him for visiting Algiers, and that he should have the choice of the lands then in the hands of the Government. The Baron, with his Secretary, went to Africa bearing letters from Prince Charles of Prussia to Marshal Randon, the Governor of Algiers. He was received with distinction and an escort of engineers placed at his disposal. He visited various parts of the country, especially the bot springs of Hamman Muscotin.

Marshal Rardon promised the Baron that he would furnish the bureaux in Paris immediately with a deecription of the lands which he had selected, so that the colonization scheme could be set in motion immediately. About that time, however, the coup d'état made a complete change in the Algerian bureaux, and Gen. Daumae, St. Arnaud, and others, succeeded, who counteracted the scheme of the Baron. So the thing was protracted.

In the mean time Baron de Hermsdorf established a Colorization and Commercial Company in Paris, with the object of transporting Prussian subjects to the borders of the Sahara. It was about the time of the creation of the Credit Mobilier, and so many other swindling schemes. Prince Charles of Prussia gave \$12,000 to the establishment of the concern, and became the only shareholder. To give the scheme éclat, however, several of the first men of France appeared on the list of Directors; it was through the order of Louis Napoleon himself that those names were withdrawn, and the

Society corsequently expired. In the month of October, 1857, Baron de Hermsdorf Parlin to see Prince Charles in regard to the measures. to be taken. But he was without funds, and he had to apply to his landlerd for the means of traveling. His landlord heard nothing more of him until April, 1858, when he received a letter asking him to come to Basie. He went, and the Baron told him that he had a contract by which the Prince had bound himself to carry cut this colorization scheme. To prove this, be took the man to the notary, Dr. Schaub, where the contract was shown bim, in which it is distinctly specified that in consideration of thirteen different items of property which were conveyed to the Prince, by the Baron, the Prince obligated himself to procure a concession of land for the Baron in Algiers, and to advance the necessary money to carry out a colonization scheme. To satisfy himself, the landlord wrote to Prince Charles, begging him to pay the expenses incurred in an undertaking in which he was a partner.

Prince Charles replied that he did not know any Baron de Hermsdorf, but he knew a swindler by name of Karl Wedeke, who had cheated him out of \$12,000. This letter bewildered the landlord; he did not know what to believe. He, however, recollected that the Prince was in correspondence with a barker by the name of Marquard, Rue Berger, No. 18, in Paris, in relation to this very business. He went to M. Marquard, stated his case, and the banker showed him the autograph letter of the Prince, explaining the interest he had in the matter, and asking him (M. Marquard) to advance to M. Baron de Hermsdorf, his Jugendfreund, that excellent and respectable business man, \$20,000, for which he would be responsible

This determined the landlord to sue the Baron and the Prince. Several other persons had already commenced suits against them in Switzerland, and on the 11th of September, 1858, he commenced a regular suit against Prince Charles of Prussia and the Baron de Hermsdorf, at Liestal, in the country Canton of

The matter began to be discussed openly in the free press of Switzerland, and Prince Charles found it cessary to suppress it at whatever cost. The Royal Attorney-General Norner was sent to Freiburg, in Baden, not far from Basie, to induce the Baron, under the pretext of an amicable arrangement, to leave the free soil of Switzerland and go to monarchical Baden. The Baron was trapped; he started for Freiburg to see Herr Norner, and as soon as he touched the soil of Baden, Prussian police officers arrested

Prince Charles had now the man in his power, but he had not his papers. To get possession of them Nomer used the very royal means of sending a man in disguise to Prattelu, where the Baron had been living, with a story that he was at the point of dea h and wanted his papers to make his will. The landlord, slightly suspicious, put the papers in a carpet-bag, sealed it, and sent it by a servant girl to Freihurg, telling her to give it to the Baron himself. As soon, however, as she crossed the Baden frontier, the papers were taken from her and she was sent home.

scalp, forehead or face. These marks are regarded corable distinctions, giving evidence of brave-the part of the bearer. That morning I saw The Baron and the papers were then sent to Berlin, somber colors. She sells her person to the first highest bidder, without any condition aside from the part of the bearer. That morning I saw more money price. No stirring of the blood drives her to the bargain, no touch of passion, not even a caprice, qualifics its shame. All the sentiments as hor or ble distinctions, giving evidence of brave-ty on the part of the bearer. That morning I saw middle of July last, having undergone several examinations without ever being allowed counsel. And in later sentence passed upon least the cut heads bound up, the parties satisfied, ations without ever being allowed counsel. And in later sentence passed upon least the cut heads bound up, the parties satisfied, stiffer the passengers from discomfort. A stove, the cut heads bound up, the parties satisfied, stiffer the passengers from discomfort. A stove, the cut heads bound up, the parties satisfied, stiffer the passengers from discomfort. A stove, the cut heads bound up, the parties satisfied, stiffer the passengers from discomfort. A stove, the cut heads bound up, the parties satisfied, stiffer the bearer. That morning I saw middle of July last, having undergone several examinations without ever being allowed counsel. And in later the cut heads bound up, the parties satisfied, stiffer the bearer. The transfer of the bearer that middle of July last, having undergone several examinations without ever being allowed counsel. And in later the cut heads bound up, the parties satisfied, stiffer the bearer that the cut heads bound up, the parties satisfied to protect the passengers from discomfort. A stove, the cut heads bound up, the parties satisfied to protect the passengers from discomfort. A stove, the cut heads bound up, the parties satisfied to protect the passengers from discomfort. A stove, the cut heads bound up, the parties satisfied to protect the passengers from discomfort. A stove, the cut heads bound up, the parties satisfied to protect the passengers from the stop of the blood drives.

Heidelberg. The police knew full well when they | him, there is no doubt but it will be confirmed, that being the interest of Prince Charles, and he having so

witnesses or means of obtaining them.

Luckity, however, for the Baron and his family, the principal decuments are in the hands of a gentleman in Paris, and in case Hermsdorf is really condemned, this gettleman will bring these papers before the public and show the fall complicity of the Prince in

the whole affair. As to the man Sountag, or Sunday, he is the man Friday employed by the Prince and the Baron. The two have for years cheated the Prussian Government and people-the Prince being avaricious and unprincipled, caring for nothing so he might make money; the Baron, an intriguent, raised in the old school o the Prussian Court, astute and calculating, originated the plans for their speculations; and Sonatag, being a merchant, was used as a man of business to carry

them out. So Prince Charles, asking from his brother, the King, certain concessions, as, for instance, the supply of bread to the army, Sonntag became the contractor, and gave the Prince a penny profit on each soldier per day, making, in this way, a song little revenue of \$20,000 per year for the Prince. In the same way, the Prince supplied the army with leeches, bleeding the peer soldiers nearly to death. He had also obtained concessions for railroads, and in this way the famous o have realized a great deal of money at the expense of many poor victims. The same scheme was to have been carried out in the Algerian Company. The land freely obtained from the French Government was to have been sold out at a good price to the poor Prussian emigrants.

THE NEW AIR-SHIP.

Mr. T. S. Carlincourt Lowe, an aeronaut of six years' practical experience, and a mechanician of unommoning nuity, has been for several months engaged in building and perfecting an Air-Ship of unparalleled dimensions, with which he proposes to undertake the transit of the Atlantic Ocean. This daring scheme has been for many years the pet ambition of many aeronauts, who have lacked either the boldness to earry their plans into execution, or have not had the pecuniary means to build the proper machinery. Mr. Lowe, being luckily possessed of both these requisites, has invested some \$22,000 in the construction of a machine with which be is confident be can make sir voyages of days' or even weeks duration. He planned his machine, and even began his work, some eight months since; but hearing that his friend, Mr. John Wise, had in contemplation the construction of a mychine for the transatlantic trip, Mr. Lowe laid aside his work for six months. Mr. Wise having, for satisfactory reasons, given up the project of building his machine, Mr. Lowe resumed work on his invention, and for the part two months the labor of a number of persons, numbering at times as many as sixty, has been constantly in requisition, and the machine is now in so great a state of forwardness that but two or three weeks' more time is required to put it in working order, ready for the great experiment.

The work has been carried on with so much mystery that but few of the many people engaged on it have had any idea to what end so much sewing, and netting, and varnishing tended. Most of them imagined that they were working on some sort of new-fangled tents, or for some patent sails of a fashion soon to be introduced on certain Government vessels. The scene of operations is about five miles distant from New-York, it being necessary to have a grassy field of considerable extent on which to varnish and prepare the four or five acres of material. Two tents are erected on the ground, under one of which is stored the material, at night, while the other is used for the compounding of certain substances of a most villainous smell, which enter into the composition of the peculiar vernish with which the material has to be saturated to make it gas-tight. Some eight or ten men were busily ergaged at the time of our visit, some in laying on this varnish with huge brushes, others in boiling and mixing the ingredients, and still others in spreading out the cloth to dry under the

rays of the sun. To give an idea of the size and general build of this immerse machine, we append the following particuers: The Air-Ship is nothing more than a huge balon, of such giant dimensions, however, that all balloons previously con-tructed seem miniature in comparison. The circumference of the gas-holder, or balloen proper, measured around the long diameter, is 387 feet; computed around the transverse diameter, it is 330 feet. This capacious globe will contain 700,000 cubic feet of gas, or more than five times more than the largest balloon hitherto constructed. It is covered with a net, to which is suspended in the usual manner the car for passengers and ballast, finally succeeded in obtaining the concession for the still below which depends the life-boat. The netting Algerian lands. It became necessary for him to go to is knit of a flaxen cord, about 1 of an inch in diameter, which was made expressly for this purpose, and which is entirely free from the stiffness of ordinary twinebeing as soft and flexible as a silk shoe-string. At the top of the globe, this netting is fastened to a hempen rope, 14 inches in diameter, and which will resist a strain of 50 tups. It is 400 meshes wide around the middle of the globe-the number diminishing, of course. toward either end. At the lower side, the cords of the netting are gathered into the "concentrating hoop," a stout circle of 11-inch wrought iron, to which are fastened the car and all the weight to be taken up. This netting, with its ropes and hoop, weighs 32 pounds-the length of cord used in its construction being more than 15 miles. The cord will resist a strain of 400 pounds, so that the strength of the net is ample.

The material of the gas-globe is double twilled muslin, of which 6,000 yards have been used The cloth was three times carefully overhauled by the most trustworthy persons, and every flaw, or hole, or even slight straining apart of the threads, covered with s patch of silk stitched down by hand. This is, of course, to guard against leakage of gas. The cloth was next cut and made into sections or gores, of which the long ones, forming the upper part of the machine, are 105 feet lorg, and the lower ones 44 feet longand between and connecting these sections is a belt 21 feet wide, running transversely round the middle of the globe. For 29 feet the upper part of each of the top sections is double, and for 51 feet there are three thicknesses of cloth, thus giving at the top of the globe a circle of 58 feet diameter of double cloth, and smaller circle 11 feet dismeter of triple material. The intention of this is to give the greatest strength at the top of the machine, where the valve is inserted, and where the most severe strain will come.

When the cloth had been cut and stitched into these sections the next operation was to thoroughly saturate them with the varnish before mentioned. coat of varnish increased the weight of the cloth 1,500 pounds; the following ones, of course, add much less to the weight. Four barrels of varnish were used in putting on the first coat, but much of it was wasted. owing to the inexperience of the persons employed to lay it on.

The car, which is to contain the passengers and a part of the ballast, is made of strong ratan, and is 20 feet in circumference and 4 feet deep. Through the bottom, immediately in the center, a hole, 14 feet in diameter, is cut, for the purpose of permitting the party to pass from the car to the boat, which depends 20 feet telow-a substantial ladder furnishing the means of descent. The car, or basket, is circular in form, is entirely surrounded with canvas, and is susperded 15 feet below the "concentrating hoop." From this hoop a close curtain comes down and factens to the edge of the basket, on all sides, thus converting the ear into a close room of 10 feet in circumference by 15 feet high. Windows are pierced in the canvas, and glass inserted, so that the party will be deprived of no opportunity for observation of the various phenomena of the airy regions they may traverse. As it is expected to ascend to a hight where cold is

This appara us will serve not only to keep the party warm, but to heat coffee, and perform such operations of minor cookery as may seem desirable. Of course or fre will be used about the machine.

The beat, which hangs twenty feet below the car,

is a Francis Metallic Life-boat, thirty feet in length,

seven feet beam, and four feet in depth. This boat is provided to be used in case of such a descent of the machine upon the water as should render it necessary to cut a say the ballcon and depend entirely upon other means of accomplishing the voyage. This emergency, although thus provided against, is entirely unanticipated by Mr. Lowe, who is convinced that his machine will sustain itself in mid-air for a hundred days if necessary. In the boat is fixed an apparatus invested by Mr. Lowe, and designed to make the machine rise or lower at will, without the expenditure of balast to accomplish the one or gas to compass the other effect. Toe apparatus con ists of a propeller on the principle of the screw, which is fixed in the bow of the life-boat at an angle of 45°. Twenty fans radiate from a wheel at the extremity of this projecting shaft, each fan being five feet in length and widening gradually from the point of contact with the shaft to the extremity of the fan, where it is one and a half feet wide. By setting this series of fans in motien. Mr. Lowe claims that he can exert an elevating or depressing power equal to 300 pounds on the machice. The wheel is to be worked by an Ericeson Caloric Engine which is placed in the middle of the boat, and which is so geared that the far-wheel can be made to execute its revolutions with great rapidity. Mr. Lowe thinks that this wheel will also obviate the tendency of the machine to rotate (for all balloons have a regular rotary motion), and keep it fore and aft. If these mechanical appliances work with the hoped-for core tainty, it will be very easy so to manage the Air-Ship by raising or lowering as to keep it constantly in the favoring currents. When it is considered that a ballcon is so delicately poised in the air that a loss of 5 or 6 pounds of ballast could have the effect of causing this immense balloon of 130 feet dia neter to rise from the surface to the hight of 2 or 3 miles, it may be easily seen of what immense value is an apparatus by which can be instantly exerted an elevating or depressing influence equal to 300 pounds of ballast. If Mr. Lowe's invention be found to answer this end, he will have done more to utilize ballooning than all the experimenters of the last fifty years. One of the greatest obstacles to practical serial navigation has been the impossibility fearlying a sufficient supply of gas and ballast to regulate the elevation of the balloon for a longer period than a few hours, both the gas and the ballast being soon expended, and the aeronaut compelled to descend.

Any apparatus, therefore, which will render the regulation of the ascents and descents feasible without the expenditure of ballast and gas, will remove the greatest difficulty in the way of long serial voyages.

The engine to work the fan is of four-herse power, and its connections are so arranged that should it become necessary to take to the water, it can be used to turn padole-wheels, which are affixed to the lifeboat after the manner of ordinary steamboats. The boat is also fitted with a mast and sails, with provisions, water, nautical instruments, and fuel for the engine, all of which are packed in water tight cases, and securely fastened to the boat, so that in case of ar

unlucky capsize they would not be lost. There is also an India-rubber folding life-boat on board the air-ship, to be employed in any emergency which may arise rendering it useful.

From the stern of the boat projects a propeller, similar to the one in the bow, though of much smaller dimensions, being only four feet in diameter, which is to assist in keeping the craft straight, and in counteracting the rotwy motion.

Mr. Lowe has also devised another expedient for managing his machine at low elevations without expending his accending power or his ballast. He has provided two large copper buoys of the weight of 100 pounds and 200 pounds respectively. These are to be filled with condensed gas, which can be projected into the globe by means of a force-pump, to compensate for my lose of ges by leakage. This force-pump has, however, a dcuble action, and answers as well to pump gas from the globe into the condensers as to force it from the condensers into the globe. The practical value of this arrangement will be obvious when it is explained that the gas which is forced into the globe from the condensers, immediately expanding, adds so much to the ascending power, while if the balloon is attaining too great a hight, and it is desired to descend, the abstraction of a certain quantity of the gas from the globe reduces the according power, and the same gas which, expanded in the globe, served as an elevating force, when compressed into the condensers, acts as ballast, and the machine descends. This is very beautiful in theory, but it yet remains for Mr. Lowe to determine by actusl experiment whether the practical working will be

But there is still another use to which it is proposed to put these copper condensers. They are buoyant and will float upon the water, and they are to be attached to a thousand feet of rope or more, that they may be thrown overbeard and towed after the ship, when sailing over water, if thought desirable. For instance, if the effect of night dews or of rains upon the balloon should cause it to descend near to the surface of the water, one of the buoys attached to its rope could be thrown over-the baltoon, being lightened of 100 pounds' weight, would, of course, instantly rise until the full length of the rope was taut, when, being unable to raise the buoy, she would sail along near the surface of the water, the buoy being towed after. Then, when the rays of the morning sun should dry the machine, and the balloon should recover its wanted buoyancy, it would again be sufficiently buoyant to rise, bearing with it the buoy, which would be hauled on board again. It is thought that in the case of favoring local currents, this kind of near-the-surface acroststion may be practiced with success. Another inven tion of Mr. Lowe is what he calls a "Sounding line," which is a line a mile long, or even longer, with a weight at the end, and with light ribbons or flags fixed at short distances along its whole length This is to be depended from the car, when by carefully observing with a telescope the fluttering of the Bags, the direction of the surface currents of air may be exactly ascertained, and they may be sought or avoided as they are favoring or otherwise. Mr. Lowe has also contrived a sort of ocean anchor, by which he can arrest the progress of the ship at any point when sailing over the water. Instead of the small grappling irons used by aeronauts generally, the new air-ship, which is to be called "The City of New York," will be provided with a regular anchor, weighing 100 pounds, and fashioned like a ship's archor. Beside this, two or three sets of grappling irons will also be on board to be used when the larges anchor is not necessary. The rope for the large anchor is four inches in circumference, and 100 feet long. There will also be on board balf a mile of rope of different sizes, varying from 1 inch to 3 irches in circumference, to be used for the buoys and for such extraordinary uses as cannot here be specified. Beside these ropes, ample store of small cords and twine will be taken, with various tools which will be useful, possibly as tools, certainly as ballast. The best will carry two barrels of alcohol, or else an adequate supply of coal, to serve as fuel for the Ericseen engine. Flags of every European nation will be carried, and every individual of the crew will be provided with passports to every nation in Europe. A disconnecting apparatus, for the purpose of instant! detaching the boat from the balloon, is provided, in view of an emergency requiring such a course of action.

Among the articles to be carried on the experimental trip are 100 small parachutes, for sendrg down letters and papers to towns or to passng vessels; 100 India-rubber mail-bags for keeping etters and packages dry; I mercurial barometer 1 aneroid barometer: 2 marine compasses, and a num-ber of ordinary compasses; a number of thermometers and telescopes; several carrier-doves, to be sent out with accounts of the voyage as long as practicable;